The New Senator. Last week Governor Monron appointed Ex-Governor and Ex-Minister Joseph A. WRIGHT to the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from that body. The recipient of this favor from a Republican Governor has long been identified with the Democratic party. He has ever been an ardent advocate of its principles and policy, the triumph of which, over and over again, he has avowed from every stump in Indiana, was the only hope of maintaining the Constitution and preserving the Union. The new Senator has been henored by the Democracy with its most distinguished favors during his long political career, and the men who now, for the advancement of partisan schemes, have conferred upon him this mark of their favor, have ever been has bitterest and vilest traducers. Senator WRIGHT has for many years been the rival and antagonist of the man whose place he fills, and perhaps this triumph over his fallen adversary increases the gratification which the appointment evidently affords him. Under other circumstances we could congratulate the distinguished gentleman upon his new honors. If he had declined them and adhered firmly to his life-long avowed political principles and political friends, and bided his time, no man in Indiana would have occupied a prouder position, nor need he have waited long for the coveted honor. Office, place, for most men has an irresistible attraction, and to the politician its pursuit is a profession. We learn from a prominent Republican that the repudiation of the platform and action of the Democratic State Convention was a condition of

the appointment and the bond was given. Governor WRIGHT is a gentleman of fair ability, restless industry and untiring energy. As they ever have, these traits of character will mark him in his new field of duty. In statesmanlike qualities he will not rival the really distinguished men who have graced the Senate and guided the policy of the Government. If he attains no distinction for greatness, he will, as an industrious Senator,

"Like the little busy bee, Improve each shining hour, And gather honey all the day From every opening flower."

And if Governor WRIGHT practices the principles he has for many long years preached to the people of Indiana with apparent zeal and earnest ness, he will, also, be a useful Senator.

The many Republicans in Indiana who have worked long and faithfully for the success of their party, and who possess sufficient ability and character to fill the Senatorship, will not feel Republican party and Republican principles are worth maintaining, a man who has honestly and faithfully advocated them; who has stood by them through adversity as well as in prosperity, should have been selected to represent them in the Senate. Passing over this class, and appointing one who has ever battled the heresies of the opposition in the multitudinous phases and names which it has assumed, is a confession that Republicanism is numbered among the things that were, and the party which triumphed but a year and a half ago, dare not stand responsible for its acts since its brief advent into power. What a commentary is this upon Republicanism. Its worst enemy could not indite a more telling epitaph. Its corruptions have already become so loathsome as to stink in the nostrils of the people.

Surely, the Democracy of Indiana will profit by this lesson. They have only to stand firmly by their principles and their organization, and ere long they will triumph. They have but to adhere to the Constitution and the Union as it was, with the same tenacity as did the favored nation of old to the Ark of the Covenant, and all will be well.

The appointment of Governor WRIGHT continnes until the next session of the Legislature. The term for which Mr. BRIGHT was elected, expires with the present Congress.

Senator Wright's Address.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded on Tuesday night last to hear, according to announcement, an address from this distinguished gentleman. There were many ladies present, and every seat was occupied, and hardly standing room left in aisles and lobby.

Senator Wright, presenting himself, said he was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and party platforms. The time for them had passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party creeds prevailed, we should have war and bloodshed in our own midst. How bitter do we become, even in ordinary times of peace! Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? Douglas had said, forget your party creeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country in this dire

His (Wright's) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guaranty of liberty. He recognized but two classes now-the friends of the Union and the enemies thereof. His motto was: maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards and all risks, and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union.

The present deplorable civil war was forced upon us by the disunionists of the South. The war was waged on our part only to maintain the Union. All classes of men in the North stood upon this platform. He referred to the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of the 8th of January, 1862 and censured them because they did not express this: viz, that the war was brought on by the Southern disunionists. Because he thus censured this omission it was said he was no Democrat! In this hour of the calamity of his country he would not shelter himself behind party platforms. The 8th of January platform was a very ingenious one-it didn't say the; would fight, and it didn't say they wouldn't, and it wound up with a resolution complimentary to the soldiers engaged in the war. It was a party platform and nothing more.

The greatest difficulty in our present trial has been this: divisions in the North. In this con, nection he produced a Richmond, Virginia papercontaining Davis's speech before the 8th of January Convention, and commented severely upon the declaration therein that the surrender of Mason and Slidell was a greater humiliation than would be the recognition on the part of our Gov-ernment of the Southern Confederacy. Benton, the great statesman of Missouri, had insisted as long ago as 1832 that it was the settled design of Southern demagogues to break up the Union. Benton repeated this time and again until it almost appeared to him (Wright) childish. But time had demonstrated the wisdom of his words. Slavery was the pretext only, and was used as such, as Benton said it would be; but to break up the Union was the grand design. All their aim was to bring about this dissolution. Twenty years ago he had said in Congress that we of the North did not intend to interfere with the institutions of the people of the South. In 1860 a political revolution swept over the country. Did the ultra men then elected interfere, or propose to interfere with Southern institutions? Two thirds of the free States in Congress had offered additional guarantees that slavery should not be in any way meddled with. All these things went to show that Benton was right. These demagogues sought to excite one section of the country against the other, using slavery as a pretext. They used this pretext for no other end and aim than the dissolution of the Union. No people on the face of the earth were so deluded as were these Southern men. Let any man go and talk with the prisoners now here, and he would find it

They conceived that they had come to fight Northern Abolitionists, but they found that they were fighting Northern Union men. And the expedition to Florence, Alabama, had demonstrated that there were Union men South. Strong was the Union sentiment this very day in the se-

caded States For this Union we were fighting, and yet there were men who would stand on the corners of the streets and talk to you about taxes. Talk about taxes, when our brothers, sons, and even fathers of Indiana were away fighting the battles of the | not unnecessarily trouble officials.

country! Talk about party platforms in this connection! Party platforms! with ten or fifteen

MARCH 3 The great question of this controversy is: Can we be one people, united and harmonious? This is the all-absorbing question, at last. At the end f ninety days, we would have no question of We would have no question of war. We would have no question of taxation. But we would have a far mightier question:

How shall we reconstruct the Government, or the Union? No man could deny this proposition: In every ten years in this prolific country, we have a new generation at the ballot box. These cceeding generations would be felt in all time They were THE PEOPLE. And in the rection towards which their interest pointthem they would surely go. Their in terests pointed them in the direction of the Union. We had an identity of interests. Cheaper boots and shoes, for instance, could be bought for niggers in Massachusetts than could be bought abroad. Our manufacturing, our commercial, our mechanical, our agricultural interests were those of one people. Every day, in all parts of country, new pursuits of industry sprung He would instance one-that of the produc tion of coal oil. At first only a few hundred barrels per year was manufactured. Now more than 30,000 barrels were manufactured, and this M. Saffle. one production alone bids fair to revolutionize commerce in oils. In two more years the trade B. Bowling, J. R. Guter, L. Neal, J. W. Mcin coal oil will rival the cotton trade. What is Nabb, J. W. Earley. true in this matter is true of all our great interests

as an industrious, producing and enterprising If we will but do our duty in putting down this wicked rebellion the good God 'would keep

us forever as one people. Look at the position of Indiana on the man Look at her rivers. Look at her geographical relations. Never would she consent to surrender the free navigation of the Mississippi river. Never would she consent that this continent should be divided. An eminent British statesman, years ago, surveying the map of our coun- D. C. Hannah, W. H. Aymett, W. H. Tungett, try, regarding our mighty rivers, our prairies, our R. T. Daly natural mountain barriers, had said that never could two nations exist within our domain.

In nine months, fellow citizens, we shall have estions far superior to those which now agitate us. We shall have questions with respect to foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. Already are they talking of placing a scion of the House of Hapsburg on the throne of the Montezumas. Already, as is reported in the newspapers, is the South making proposition abroad to abolish slavery after fifty years. Already are England and France preparing to interfere in our national troubles.

He believed that Napoleon never would engage in a contest against the people of the North. His interests forbade it. Whatever course the Eng lish Government might take, Napoleon would take his own course. He was a man of his own mind, and kept his own counsel. He had more to Capt. Wm. M. Walker, of the 25th Indiana, ntellect than any man now governing in Europe. Napoleon was the hereditary enemy of England He was the controlling spirit in continental Europe. Never would he interfere, only as our to the delivery of the prisoners here, with the utchampion and our friend, with the hope of ulti-

The great question in this country was whether a list of the officers under his charge. The rebel mately humbling England. we should have a Government. The Ministers prisoners speak in the highest terms of the effiin Europe, with whom he had conversed when ciency and kindness of Capt. Walker in the disabroad, could not understand how a free people, charge of his duties. The rebel officers are clasparticularly flattered by this appointment. If the having no standing army, could maintain them selves. Herein they thought they saw the weak ness of republican institutions. Herein they thought they saw the weakness of our Govern-If the loyal men shall succed in putting down this infamous rebellion the Government would be stronger than ever before, not only at home, but in the eyes of all the statesmen of Europe and of the world. The nations of the earth would thereby be convinced that a free people could govern themselves, and put down re-

bellion at home and defy tyrants abroad. Every man who lives in Indiana ought to be proud of his State. It was the most conservative State in the Union. There is no people anywhere more devoted to the compact and Governmen formed by our Fathers. Indiana, to maintain that compact and Government, has to-day sixty thousand men in the field. And Indiana has an orderly people at home. There are a few men among us boring holes through the ship's hullbut let them pass. He would say to his Democratic friends and to his Republican friends, torget | the rest having fled. He was slightly wounded party in this crisis of our country.

He had been honored by the Executive of the regiment, a drink from his tin canteen. State with an appointment to the United States senate to fill a vacancy. He had no feelings of gratification in triumphing over a fallen foe. He believed that the Executive of the State had conferred his appointment in obedience to the wishes of all parties. As one man we should stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the country.

For forty years he had been in the service of his country. He would go to Washington to discharge his duty. He would do all in his power to put down this infamous rebellion. He did not seek this appointment. His cup was already full. He had been honored by the people of Indiana already more than he deserved. But when men of both parties came to him, soliciting that

he should serve them, he could not refuse. His platform, in brief, was this: 1st, A vigorous prosecution of the war. 2d, No party creeds or platforms. 3d, Putdown at all hazards, this intamous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of lit tle value to him where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one coun-He made us one people, and we would have

but one Government. He thanked Governor Morton and his fellow citizens for the honor conferred on him and pledged himself to do all in his power to redeem

GOVERNOR MORTON'S REMARKS.

Gov. Morton, on the conclusion of Senator Wright's speech, was called upon vociterously from all parts of the Hall. He appeared and de lined speaking, but the audience would not let him off. He was compelled to proceed, and he approved every sentiment Senator Wright had ut-He had enunciated the whole truth when he said we had now to contend for a Government, a country and for liberty. He pitied the war. She was quartered at the Bates House. man who had not a pulsation in his heart for his country in this her extremity. Men struggling for some paltry advantage in county or State politics forgot their country, forgot our brave dear to man, forgot even their God. This Government was now on trial and it would come out equitted. Stronger than ever would be our free Government when this war closes. Other Govvernments had gone through the same ordeal. Never for a moment had he permitted himself to doubt the issue of this contest. The good God

always was on the side of the right. He believed the struggle was drawing to a close. The backbone of Secession was broken. soldier. Despondency, despair had seized upon the Southern heart. The surrender of Fort Donelson was the most cowardly surrender in the history of civilized warfare. If that fort had been defended to the quarters provided for those who arrived on

For the leaders of the traitors in armed rebelmercy. The men had not incurred that deep damnation of guilt of those who were foremost to overthrow our free institutions. Some of these men who deserve condign punishment we have here in Indiana-here in Indianapolis. Never for a moment, he repeated, had he per mitted himself to doubt the ultimate triumph of

What should be the condition of the rebel tree, wounded slightly; C. Haycock, wounded States when they came back was a question he slightly. would not now discuss. Our Government over them would be restored, but deep sears would O'Donnell, two fore fingers of left hand shot off; over all, we must forget our individual interests, our party interests, our old affiliations. He had Davis, wounded slightly; James Antrim, wound-

would discharge his duty. In this crisis a man must be on one side or the other. He must be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or surrender to the rebels, and gnominious compromise. Loyal men said no ompromise should be made, but that the Constitution, the Union and the Government should

Talk about taxes! Talk about the cost of this war! If it took one thousand millions of dollars to maintain this Government, it would be the

with repeated cheers, indorsed his sentiments.

Morton. No exceptions to the rule. It is inflexible, and citizens who conceive they have

Man, slightly wounded in left arm; J. H.
Fisher, slightly wounded in left foot; Lewis Chapman, slightly wounded; John Hufnagal, slightly friends there, or who are prompted from motives of curiosity, would do well to remember it and not unnecessarily trouble officials.

Company F-O. M. Ryan, wounded in mouth; H. Russell, wounded in left thigh; B. K. Logan, wounded in left side; W. O. Johnson, wounded

Prisoners of War. oards in them, and not one worth stepping on at were recently confined in this city, and who left for Columbus on Thursday:

EIGHTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT. Lieut. Colonel-H. B. Lvon. Major-R. H. Henry. Captains-S, W. Jewell, R. C. Slaughter, J. Bingham, H. H. McKinney, F. M. Headley, Jas. Powell, A. R. Shacklett, R. H. Fristoe, Reuben

1st Lieutenants-J. W. Davidson, J. W. Brown, W. H. Moore, John Conch. 2d Lieutenants-W. L. Dunning, N. B. Riley, R. W. Mabaw, John G. Bonner, Geo. Whitford, J. K. P. Laffoow, J. W. Dennis, G. M. Hughes, T. J. Scott, R. B. Waters.

TWENTY-SIXTH TENNESSEE. Colonel-John M. Lillard. Lieut. Colonel—J. J. Odell. Adjutant—Joseph A. Howell. Surgeon—E. T. Talifaro. Commissary—H. J. Weiker. Asisistant Commissary—N. McDuffie. Sergeant Major-George Stewart. Quartermaster Sergeant—Talbott Green. Captains—A. F. Boggess, John Crawford, B. F. Welker, J. L. Bottles.

First Lieutenants-A. Heckey, L. Hunter, R. Second Lieutenants-L. Mobley, H. Paine, T. FIFTY-THIRD TENNESSEE. Colonel-A. H. Abinathy.

Adjutant-R. L. Evans. Quartermaster-Caleb Thomas. Ordnance Officer-J. A. Perry. Commissary-J. A. McRady. Assistant Commissary—George W. Moore. Sergeant Major—John McClelland. Captains-H. H. Aymett, John R. White, W Holden, M. E. Alexander. First Lieutenants-C. H. Stoken, W. J. Collins, W. P. Lewis, A. D. Bryant, R. McMurray,

Dyer, A. S. Walker, R. K. Kercheval, Chaplain-Rev. J. F. Walker. FOREST CAVALRY. Lieut. Colonel-J. F. Overton. First Lieutenants-R. B. Overton, W. J. Steele. Surgeon-B. C. Redford.

Second Lieutenants-John S. Griffis, J.

Hurry, J. M. Hawkins, Joseph Anderson, N. B

Arrival of General Buckner, Staff, and two hundred Prisoners.

General Buckner, staff, and about two hundred privates, of the rebels captured at Fort Donelson, arrived Tuesday morning about I o'clock, via the Jeffersonville railroad. We are indebted whose company was detailed to guard the prisoners, a duty they performed from Fort Donelson most faithfulness and soldierly consideration, for sified as follows:

Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner. Major George Cosby, Assistant Adjutant Gen-

Major Samuel Hays, Quartermaster. Major Alexander Cassiday, Assistant Inspect-Captain Thomas J. Clay, Aid de camp.

Captain Charlie Johnson, Aid-de camp Captain E. H. McDonald, Acting Aid-de-camp. Captain J. N. Gallier, Private Secretary. The above are all of the Staff of General

Major Granberry, Texas infantry, of General Tilghman's staff. Major Herbert S. Dallon, of General B. R. ohnson's staff.

Captain George Triplett Moorman, of Missouri, excepting Major Dallon the only one of General Johnson's staff who remained a prisoner of war, in the right leg by a canister shot while giving He was to leave for Washington to-morrow. a wounded Federal soldier of Colonel Logan's Captain Frank Maney, of Tennessee, Light Artillery, formerly of Garibaldi's staff.

Captain Rice E. Graves, of Kentucky, Light Captain James Ingram, of Kentucky, Light Artillery.

Captain Stankeweitch, of Tennessee, Light Captain Louis Girard, of Louisiana, Heavy

Captain Joel Higgins, of Kentucky, Infantry. Captain Stephen Chipley, Kentuck Infantry. Lieutenant A. C. Chipley, Kentucky Infantry. Lieut, A. C. Gibson, Kentucky Infantry. Lieut. J. M. Spencer, Mississippi Artillery. Lieut. James Wilson, Louisiana Artillery. Lieut, W. H. Hedden, Alabama Artillery Lieut. John S. Chapman, Kentucky Artillery

Lieutenant Ed. Rankin, Kentucky, Artillery. Lieut. Clay Stinson, Kentucky, Artillery. Lieut. John Hostetter, Kentucky Artillery. Dr. Charles Widney, Kentucky Surgeon.

Dr. W. G. Owen, Washington City, Surgeon. In the same train there were nearly two hundred prisoners, privates, composing two batteries under command of Captain Graves and Captain the trust reposed in him. He would do all that Maney. Accompanying them were several conhe could to maintain the Government and the trabands. A soldier, who was wounded in the thigh by a bomb shell and who will probably die, was brought along on account of his being a general favorite in the company to which he was at-

Major Granberry, of Texas, was accompanied by his wife. She was in his tent at Fort Donelson at the time of the surrender, and insisted upon accompanying her husband as a prisoner of

Gen. Love, Gen. Noble and Lieut. Col. King, U. S. A., received the prisoners when they arrived here. Gen. Buckner, accompanied by Lieut. soldiers on the battle field, forgot everything Col. King, went in a carriage to the quarters provided for the distinguished prisoner at the United States Court House. He was dressed in the uniform of the Louisville Greys, with his side arms. and a skull cap, and appeared perfectly composed. He had a short conversation with Gen. Love, exchanging the usual courtesies, and demeaned himself in every respect as a gentleman and a

The privates were taken to Camp Morton on Tuesday and the officers were conveyed as we defended Sumter, it could not have been Saturday and Sunday, and were taken east with

Complete List of Killed and Wounded at Fort Donelson of the 52d, 25th and 44th Indiana Regiments.

FIFTY SECOND REGIMENT. Company A-Charles Gooter, wounded in the thigh; O. Agin, wounded in the breast, severely -died on Tuesday; Wm Harris, arm broken; S. R. Dakin, wounded slightly; George Lang-

Company B-Joseph Ragan, killed; W. H be left. To restore that Government, benign | P. P. Huff, Corporal, one fore finger shot off; Adam Keuns, wounded slightly in knee; James appointed Governor Wright United States Sena- ed slightly; James Alexander, wounded slightly tor because he believed he was patriotic and in thigh; John Mulholland, wounded in leg, dan-

Company C-W. T. Edwards, two fingers off left hand; Thomas Cox, wounded in thigh; Alex. Edwards, slightly wounded; L. Francis, slightly wounded; J. L. Fisher, slightly wounded.

Company D-J. McElroy, wounded in thigh, slightly; Th. Dowdell, wounded in neck, slightly; W. H. Cox, wounded in left breast, slightly; Wm Hersely, wounded in right arm, slightly; Joseph Rigsby, wounded in left thigh, slightly; James Sexton, killed; T. C. Hawkins, slightly wounded We have not space to follow Gov- Morton further. His speech was well received. He was carnest and cloquent. He spoke as if his whole soul was enlisted in the cause, and there was the cause and there are soul was enlisted in the cause, and there was soul was enlisted in the cause, and there was soul was enlisted in the cause.

Company E-Th. Singleton, wounded in the No Passes Allowed to see the Prisoners.—
We were informed yesterday at the Executive office that under no circumstances, to any person whatever, would passes be allowed to visit Camp

Company E—Th. Singleton, wounded in the toe, slightly; D. J. Temple, Ord. Sergeat, wound ed in left thigh, severe; Anderson Cox, wounded in right arm, severely; David Cox, wounded in right side, slightly; E. Hucker, wounded in el-bow, slightly; E. Franklin, wounded in left breast; S. Ballard, slightly, wounded in left arm, I. U. wounded in arm.

in left thigh; John Hogeland, wounded in hip, Company G-Samuel Shepard, wounded in right knee; J. N. Heithler, wounded in thigh,

slightly; Enoch G Stewart, wounded badly in Company H-H. Horning, slightly wounded in houlder; H. Heide, slightly wounded in shoulder; Isaac Dawson, two fingers of left hand off; Sergeant M. L. Barbee, slightly wounded in shoulder; Samuel Day, wounded in left hand; V. B. A. Ciger, wounded in shoulder.

Company I-Wm. C. Lorp, severely wounded in knee; James Tinnuty, died day after battle; John Daily, wounded in thigh; Henry Weant, wounded in right arm; John Callahan, wounded in shoulder; D. W. St. John, wounded in shoulder; J. P. Lonugan, thigh bruised. Company K-Jas. A. Baker, shot through lef hand; Clifford Newkirk, flesh wound; J. McTo-

ney, slightly wounded in the hip. TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA.

Killed-Corporal John A. Hugo, private Mi-Wounded-Sergeants James McCanley an Robert Clark; Corporal Wm. F. Dickson; privates Isaac Brenton, Daniel W. Brown, Daniel Dermit, David R. Downin, Mathew Harris, Dennis Kelly Stanislaus Perzkiewich, John O'Brien, Levy Thrailkill, Franklin White, John Given, George

Company B-Capt. John Rhylander, from Van-Killed-Privates Henry Plouch, Jacob Hage (or Hoge,) Caspar Groub, Wm. Stalling, Peter Wounded-Sergeants Wm. Smith, Wm. Taylor, Andrew Smith, Corporal Levy Coffman;

privates Henry Kissinger, Caspar Morris, Casper Sterenon, Valentine Suta, H. S. Barnett, Julius Fisher, Christian Weismeier, Ludwig Nebber, John J. Tatzer, Jacob Weiler, Henry Hergman Jacob Miller. Company C-Capt. Hastings, from Vanderburgh county Killed-Private Wm. Smith.

Wounded-Sergeant James Glover, Corporals

George B. Green, William Ruppert; privates Wm. Witcher, Martin Olmer, John M. Ramsey, Henry Mercer, Henry Glowig. Company D-(Finch's company,) Lieutenant Verhaeff commanding, from Spencer county. Wounded-Corporal W. H. Wheatstone; privates Charles H. Carnathan, Joseph Krouse John B. Johnson, Burleigh Jones, Adolph Smid-

Company E-(Formerly Jones's Company, Captain Walker, from Spencer county. Killed-Privates Martin Read, Wm. Kemmo Wounded-Sergeant Henry E. Morris; Corporal William L. Wood; privates John Stratman,

John Niblack, James Whitten, D. B. Lusk, S.B. Carlton, John Hillmas, Frank Cinchall. Company F-(Captain Larkin's,) Lieutenant hannon commanding, from Posey county. Wounded-Sergeant John Oaks; Corporal Strabb Carr; privates Joseph Reeves, Henry Bryant, Montgomery Strand, Frederick Banzer, Andrew Kusper, William Moore, Larance Al-

Company G-Capt. Poole, of Jackson county. Killed-Sergeant Mitchell Clark. Wounded-Sergeant Jacob L. Hinkle; Corporal George W. Murphy; privates R. S. Jones, William Cummings, W. H. McGowan, S.R. King S. R. Williamson, C. D. Jermittan, W. Elkins, John Smith

Killed-Privates Henry J. Wheatstone and J. C. Sackwood. Wounded-Sergeant Spencer Webster; privates August Krackhan, James H. Moore, Moses | the like of which was never exceeded in this city Ward, Carl Menda (or Mender), John Martin.

Company H-Captain Darby, of Warrick

Wounded-Sergeant Fox; privates M. Blackford, C. W. Tomelson, James Chesser, J. (1.) Fitzgerald, W. H. Winegate, James Boyle. Company K-Capt. Laird, of Spencer county. Killed-Private Chas. Williams. Wounded-Captain Samuel Laird, in knee;

Sergeant Wm. L. Partridge; Corporal G. W. Fallen; privates W. W. Gray, John Borer, Justis trade, but all good business paper is anxiousiy Vanegart, Daniel Knowlton, George Osborn, E. E. D. Cosgrove, Tobias Sipps, Valentine Heint-zelman, H. C. Small, H. Dehler, J. N. (or I. N.) is no trouble in getting the money. Kirkland, Theophilas Roach. THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Wounded-Joseph Crockett, Co. K, left arm; R. L. Parsons and N. S. Moreland, Co. D. arm; Harrison Hunt, Co. D. arm; Charles Frue, Co. D, leg; Ira Thomas, Co. B, arm, severely; Ja-H, face and shoulder. FORTY FOURTH REGIMENT.

Wounded-Wm. Holderbaun, Co. E, on thigh; A. Gough, Co. E, on side; Jacob Deeter, shoul der; Lewis A. Mosley, Co. I, in hip; Henry B. Lamb, Co. B, in hip; Jacob Lulacy, Co. C, finger shot off; F. W. Stein, Co. C, in thigh; James A. ker, Co. A, finger shot off.

List of the Indiana Wounded from that Tennessee had yielded to the force of our Fort Donelson, received at Paducah. Ky., and remaining in the Hospital February 19th, 1862. William Sterling, company B, 26th Indiana, left

temple, slight. Martin Olmer, company C, 25th Indiana, right leg, flesh wound Samuel Lund, Captain company K, 25th Indi ana, thigh, severely. William Comens, company I, 25th Indiana,

abdomen and thigh, died 19th February. Mars Kasper, company B, 25th Indiana, leg, D. W. Brown, company A, 25th Indiana, shoul

T. Leiptz, company K, 25th Indiana, leg, se Dennis Kelly, company A, 25th Indiana, one finger amoutated

John Olrian, company A, 25th Indiana, knee. William Gray, company K, 25th Indiana, shoulder, slightly Henry Kissinger, company B, 25th Indiana,

John Walter, company C, 25th Indiana, knee, John Duke, company F, 25th Indiana, shoul Daniel Knowlton, company K, 25th Indiana, John Wichter, company C, 25th Indiana, arm.

David Hunter, company A, 52d Indiana, hand H. Brian, Company F, 25th Indiana, side, se H. H. Jourdan, company C, 31st Indiana, shoul-

Ross Jones, company G, 25th Indiana, forehead, Wm. Taylor, Sergeant company B, 25th Indiana, hand, severely Casper Stephenson, company B, 25th Indiana

Franklin White, company A, 25th Indiana, leg. Levi Thrailkill, company A, 25th Indiana, arm,

D. R. Downen, company A, 25th Indiana, hand, M. Harris, company A, 25th Indiana, wrist.

Martin James, company G, 11th Indiana, hand, Matthew Harrie, company A, 25th Indiana, breast, slight. Joseph Krouse, company D, 25th Indiana, arm.

List of Indiana Wounded at Fort Donelson now in Hospital at Cincinnati. New York, but the demand continues limited.

William N. Young, company H. Jesse Welles, company H. Oliver Luellen, company H. John W. Cox, company H. Thomas Mitchell, company H. A. C. Moody, company H. Daniel Keck, company H. Samuel Waring, company C. W. W. Wright, company D. H. H. Easton, company G. I J. Clark, company G. A. E. Codington, company G. John Heiztesaker, company B. Curtis Thornberg, company B. John Tullhart, company B. Joseph Stewart, company D. William Butler, company D.

David Young, company A. David Bitzen, company K. The above are all of the 36th Indiana. George W. Wright, company H. 23d Indiana.

Needham Rogers, company D, 11th Indiana.

Alex Redfield, company A, 11th Indiana.

John W. Miller, company L 13th L 2000.

John W. Miller, company L 13th L 2000. John W. Miller, company I, 11th Indiana. John Wanemacker, company I, 11th Indiana. Martin Oliver, company C, 25th Indiana.

up on the corner of Fourth and Hammond streets,

Samuel Hoffer, company A.

rendered as comfortable as possible.

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati Price Current of the 26th, publishes the returns of hogs packed at one hundred and thirteen places, and without waiting for full returns publishes a partial statement of the packing for the season. It says;

It is not unlikely that the packing at Chicago will reach 500,000, and may even go beyond this, as the great bulk of the Iowa hogs had to be shipped to that point as a matter of necessity. From one point in that State, (Ottumwa,) over 100,000 head were shipped to Chicago. In Iowa there is a considerable increase in weight and vield of lard, but in the other States the increase is not large. The number of hogs packed by farmers west of the Mississippi, is represented large beyond any previous year, and this has been Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

Want of cooperage is generally complained of in Northern Illinois and Iowa, and hence a small-Company A-Captain Saltzman, from Posey | er proportion has been packed in barrels than

> The following are the returns from Cambridge City..... 5,946 10,978 5,825 2,976 3,959 Indianapolis...... 38,781 eymour..... Winslow..... New Harmony..... 2,572

217,755 284,982 The total returns so far as heard from foot up as follows: Kentucky......238,312 Indiana......217,755

At the places yet to hear from, there were packed last season 587,619. At many of them there will be an increase, we understand, this year, but at several points in Missouri there have been none packed we presume.

1,568,083

From Cincinnati Price Current Feb. 26th. ncial and Commercial Sur for the Past Week.

With little exception, the past week has been a continued jubilee, and business matters have been therefore greatly neglected. Friday was spent in making preparations for, and Saturday in celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was done with an unanimity and an abandon, The Treasury Note bill is still pending in Con Company I - Captain Marks, of Warrick gress; the House agreed to some of the amend ments of the Senate, but disagreed to others, and the bill is now in the hands of a Committee of Conference. This slow action of the National Legislature on a matter of imperative necessity is producing a great deal of uneasiness, and not a little indignation.

The demand for money has increased somewhat, consequent upon the activity in the pork sought after at 8@10 per cent. Capital is abun dant, and when the security is satisfactory there The demand for exchange has been quite light,

and the market ruled dull at par buying and prem. selling rate. Gold was dull in the early part of the week, and further declined to 2 prem buying and 3 prem. selling rate; but subsequently advanced 16c under the advance in New York. D, leg; Ira Thomas, Co. B, arm, severely; Ja-cob B. Jordan, shoulder; Soiomon Tucker, Co. from New York put it down to 234@3 prem sell-

ing rates, and 2 prem. buying. The influence which induced the speculative demand for the advance in the price of pork and lard, noticed in our last, continued to have the same result in the eorly part of the week, and and prices further improved. This brought a large number of country packers into the market Baker, Cd. K, wounded in the hand; David Hun- who were disposed to self at the advance, and the result was a dampening effect. The speculative demand subsided to a great extent, and the news arms, which came about the middle of the week; that the Governor of that State had ordered the itizens to lay down their arms and convened the Legis!--vire to repeal all laws which had been assed, aconsistent with the Constitution of the Inited States, not having been fully confirmed, the pressure to sell increased and the market at the close was quite heavy at \$11.75@12 for mess pork and 33ga5c for bulk do, these being the

rates asked Lard, though held firmly at 716c for prime, was dull and heavy, though there was a good de-

mand from manufacturers at 634c for head and gut, and we understand that 7c was paid for the A continued good demand for sugar cured

hams at 61/47c for uncanvased and 7a71/4c for canvased, including packages. The basis of the demand for provisions being the successful movement of our army into the South, and the prospect of a general trade, from thence as the immediate result, renders the war news received from day to day highly important to dealers in pork, as the market responds to it with a regularity and promptnes quite remarkable. The news received yesterday afternoon, that General Buell, at the head of 10,000 troops, had taken posession of Nashville, without opposition, and that our flag was floating over the State House; that Governor Harris, and State officials, with the rebel army, had fled to Memphis, still more unsettled the market; some were nore disposed to sell, while others felt otherwise. The news we publish in another part of our pa per, we think ought to have a very marked influence upon the market, indicating, as it does, that the largest crop of pork ever packed in this country has been packed the present season; for if we take into account the increase in the shipments to the Eastern cities, the total increase will not be less than half a million hogs, not including the

crease in the weight, which will not be less than The demand for flour has been good and prices advanced to \$4 50 @4 55 for superfine, but the market closed dull and heavy. Wheat advanced to 98@\$1 for red, and \$1 05@1 10 for white, but closed dull.

Corn remains steady, and has been in good demand at 30c. Oats dull at 28@281/cc.
Barley advanced to 72@75c for fall, with a eculative demand, and closed firm. Rve 52@53c, and in good demand.

18c and back to 17c, closing firm, however. In the grocery market there is but a limited jobbing business doing. Sugar is 1/4 @ 1/2 c lower. Molasses is selling in the small way at 40@42c. Coffee is held more firmly under the advices from Governor Wright, of Indiana. We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from

Whisky fluctuated largely, having went up to

Governor Wright, of Indiana, who was on his way to Washington to enter upon his duties as one of the United States Senators from Indiana. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has high hopes of the speedy suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union. While decidedly and bitterly opposed to secession and its leaders, he entertains the kindest feelings toward the people of the South, and, so soon as peace is restored, stands ready to accede to a National Convention, should they wish it, to consider and adjust any matters of grievance of which they think they have just cause of complaint .- Cin. Enq. The following Indiana soldiers, wounded at

Fort Donelson have arrived at Paducah: James McCauley, 25th, company A, arm lost; Montgomery Strank, 25th, company F, shot in the eye, badly; Thomas Kirkland, 25th, company K, leg; Thomas Roach, 25th, company K, struck in the shoulder by a cannon ball; Frederick Banse, 25th, company K, struck James N. Robertson, company 1, 25th Indiana 25th, company F, leg; John B. Poole, 31st, company B, shot in the side; McDaniel Osborne, 31st, coinpany D, thigh, shoulder and arm; 1st Lieut.
Joseph R. Hollowell, 31st, company I, thigh and
arm; Bailey Johnson, 11th, company C, hand;
C. F. Hall, 11th, company A, knee. where every attention is paid them, and they are

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Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says: "I will

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To prevent disappointment, we wish it distinctly un-erstood that Peus, Beuns, and Corn are not included dren." visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their chil-Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they ED, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in ss, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the | their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many de structive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous, their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine

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Countries. We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the misasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in billious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is that it contains no Quiniae or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cared by

it are left as healthy as if they had never had the Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the mias:natic poison. A great variety of dis-orders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteries, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily esiding in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and can not accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer thom Intermittents if they avail themselves of the proection this remedy affords. Prepared by

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